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| P.I. | Point of Intersection, the point where two tangent lines intersect. |
| P.I.-1, P.I.-2, etc. | Denotes points on the semi-tangents of a curve, or elsewhere, at which angles are turned when the P.I. itself is inaccessible, the algebraic sum of the angles turned at these points being the total deflection that would be turned at the P.I. if it could be set and used. |
| E.P.I. | External P.I., the intersection point made by two tangents to a compound curve produced to meet outside the regular P.I.'s. |
| P.C. | Point of Curve, the point where a tangent ends and a curve begins. |
| P.T. | Point of Tangent, the point where a curve ends and a tangent begins. |
| P.C.C. | Point of Compound Curve, the common point where a curve of a given radius ends and another curve of a different radius begins. |
| P.E.C. | Point of Equal Curve, the common point where a curve of a given radius ends and another curve of the same radius begins. |
| P.O.C. | Point on Curve, any point on the arc of a curve. |
| P.O.T. | Point on Tangent, any point on tangent line. |
| P.O.S.T. | Point on Semi-Tangent, any point on the semi-tangents of a curve. |
| P.O.R.T. | Point on Random Tangent, a P.O.T. on the random line between a P.I.-1, P.I.-2, or P.I.-3, etc. |
| P.O.T.F. | Point on Tangent (Produced) Forward, any point on the backward semi-tangent of a curve, produced ahead, through and beyond the P.I. |
| P.O.T.B. | Point on Tangent (Produced) Backward, any point on the forward semi-tangent of a curve, produced back, through and behind the P.I. |
| C.P. | Center Point, the center of a circle of which an arc used, usually of small radius, is a part. C.P. is often times set when the radius is 30 m or less. |
| B.S. | Backsight, the point on which the total station is backsighted. |
| F.S. | Foresight, the point on which the total station is foresighted. |
| P.O.E.T. | Point on External Tangent (see Figure 22-8A). |
| E.T.B. | External Tangent Backward (from E.P.I.) |
| E.T.F. | External Tangent Forward |
| Δ | Delta, the deflection angle at the P.I. or total angular turn of a curve. |
| Δ-1, Δ-2, etc. | Angles turned at P.I.-1, P.I.-2, etc., their algebraic sum being Δ. |

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| D | Degree of Curve | M.B. | Magnetic Bearing, read from needle, without correction for variation. |
| E | External of a Curve | C.M.B. | Corrected Magnetic Bearing, bearing obtained from needle reading corrected for variation. |
| T | Semi-Tangent of a Curve | | |
| L | Length of a Curve | | |
| R | Radius of a Curve | | |
| LC | Long chord of a curve. | O.B. | Observed Bearing, true bearing obtained from observation on Polaris, or the Sun. |

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| T.P. | Turning Point, a temporary point on which the rod is set in making a turn in leveling. |
| B.M. | Bench Mark, a soli point set or already established, the elevation of which is determined in leveling to provide a permanent elevation reference point. |
| T.B.M. | Temporary Bench Mark, a bench mark for temporary use but not intended to remain as a permanent B.M. |
| H.I. | Height of Instrument, in level work the elevation of the instrument line of sight when level is set up. |
| B.S. | Backsight, the rod reading when backsighting with the level to obtain the H.I. |
| F.S. | Foresight, the rod reading when foresighting with the level to obtain the elevation of any point. |

*Note: In establishing the center line of a survey, the original or first line established is designated as Line "A." If an alternate line is established, it becomes Line "B," any succeeding alternates, Line "C," Line "D," etc. In case of a survey crew going out to run a revision of a line run at some time previous, by another survey crew, and the survey crew does not know how many letters have been used for alternates, then start well up in the alphabet with "M" or higher. In establishing preliminary lines, the first one run is "P-1," the next, "P-2," etc. For side road surveys the letter "S" is reserved, the first one being S-1, next S-2, etc. Y-lines should be labeled according to the corner in which they lie, thus a Y in a northeast corner connecting a survey with S.R.100 would be "Y-100-NE"; if the same where alternate line "B" connects, then "YB-100-NE."*

## NOMENCLATURE FOR USE IN CONVENTIONAL SURVEYS
## Figure 22-8B